NUMB. XXXII.] THE [MARCH 3, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1787. [VOL. I.

AS there is a number of tracts of land situate in the county of Washington, and state of Pennsylvania, that remain unoccupied, and without proper effects to be found thereon from which the payment of the public taxes may be procured. And whereas there are large arrearages of the taxes which have been heretofore assessed on unoccupied lands within this county; and still remains due and outstanding, to the great delay and disappointment of the public measures, and unequal burthening of those who have paid their proportions of the taxes in due time.

Therefore pursuant to the acts of the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, we, the subscribers, commissioners of the county of Washington do hereby give public notice to all owners of such lands, whether they hold it by deed, patent, warrant, location, or improvement, that if they, or some person in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingin, treasurer, living in Washington, the full amount of the outstanding taxes, hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the first Monday in April next ensuing this date, then the subscribers will proceed to sell by public vendue at the court-house of said county, to the highest bidder, the said unoccupied lands, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to effect the payment of the several taxes, and the charges of procuring the same agreeable to law.

JAMES ALLISON,)
JAMES M'CREADY,) Commissioners.

December 28, 1786.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

	1785. l.	s.	d.	1786. l.	s.	d.
James Crawford	0	15	9	2	10	0
Thomas Hamilton		11	8		16	8
William Parks		9				
Robert Haggins		11	3	1	13	4

DICKINSON TOWNSHIP.

James M'Guldrick					18	9
James Bell					5	9
Daniel M'Dermute, sen.		14	1		11	8
Daniel M'Dermut, jun.		7	4		11	10
Joshua Long					3	1
John Beard					8	4
David Bishop					18	9
James Hays	1		1	1	5	
Christian Loots				2	9	
John Wallace					11	5
Robert Gray					7	8
John M'Anulty		7	11			
Henry Boils		7	2			

FALLOWFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Bernard Johnston		14	0			
John Jerret		4	8		5	10
Michael Clark		4				

PETER's TOWNSHIP.

Proprietor Penn	2	15	5	3	2	
A certain Bishop		5	4			
Samuel Hull		1	2			
James Rollings		2	7			
Henry Rollings		2	7			
Samuel Irvin		2	7		3	8
John Purns					12	6
John or David Scott					19	6
William Martin					18	8

SMITH and HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Benjamin Cuykendall		15	7			
Andrew Link		14	1			
John Gibson	1	5				
William Gumb		11	9			
Alexander Spear		15	7		11	8
Mr. Wilson		18	9		19	
John Lewebster	5		6			
Robert Purvines	9	7		9	4	
Robert Rutherford	3	10	5	1	19	2
Magness Tate	1	17	6	1	6	4
John Crooket	2	2	6			
Alexander Steel		12	6			
London Washington	2	7				
Abraham Kirkpatrick		18	9		4	6
Patrick Scott	1	1	9	1	3	4
Thomas Scott		15	7			
John Scott		11				
George Wallace	1	17				
William Blunk		9	4			
John Anderson		12	6			
Captain Callender	1	1	10			
Dorsey Penticost	2	2	3			
John Laughlin		9	4			
William Laughlin		15	7		14	3

Daniel Curry	12	6			12	
William Shearer	12	6				
William Williams					3	
Mary Fowler	12	6				
James Caruthers	7	5				
Anthony Dunlevy	7	5				
John Moore	6	3				
Joseph Carrell	18	9				
John Rogers	14	1				
Thomas Rogers	14	1				
William Redick	14	1				
Nathaniel Hurst	15	4		13	2	
Van Swearingin	10			17	6	
Philip Taber	9	9				
Isaac Eaton	19	6		11	8	
Isaac Wiseman	9					
Thomas Stephens	9	9				
Nathan Dungan	9	9		5	6	
William Drennan	9	9				
John Dorben	1	10				
William Laughlen	6	3				
Crawford James				7	7	8
Joseph Torrance				15	8	
James Frazer				8	6	
John Forgey				8	6	
Brice Isaac				15	8	
James Fulton				15	8	
John Riddle				7	6	
Jeremy Simpson				12	2	
Burns				3		
Boyd				8	9	
Carson				17	6	
William Donnaly				5		
William Zedick				8	9	
William Thompson				8	9	
William Little				11	8	
John Nelson				11	8	
John Douglass				5		
Brady William				8	9	
Bousman Jacob				6	18	
James Miller				8	9	
Cook Peden				1	15	
John Hoge				8	9	
John Marshell				8	9	
Edward Joy				7		
James Marshell				5	10	
William William				3	6	
Michael Christloe				17	6	
Matthew Vanlier				8	9	
Edward Hatfield				5	10	
Joseph Fosset				8	9	
Andrew Vant				3	6	
Michael Steel				6	3	
William Campbell				12		
Hoge David				13	2	
Joseph Dungan				17	6	
Peter Demas				5	10	
Levi Stephens				2	2	
Henry Wilson				9	5	
Taylor Carrol				13	2	
James Little				1	9	10

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Rudolph Hyley	0	4	7			
Robert Hooper Lettis	5	5	2	5	12	0
Jacob Jones		2	9			
Zephaniah Johnston		4	7			
Minister Luckey		3	4			
John M'Kee		2	9			
William Marshell		18	4	1	1	4
John Navil, col.		11	0	1	0	0
Robert Shanon		4	7		6	8
Adam Scriver		6	10			
Henry Soonable		6	3			
Samuel Upthegrove		13	9		16	0
John Vanderin		8	4	2	10	0
Joseph Wolverton		6	10			
Jeremiah Williams		5				
Ralph Wilson		6	10			
William Wood		5				
John Pratt		2	7			
George Wilson		6	10			
Jesse Garrard	1	5	5			
William Azal					13	4
John Ralston, sen.					8	
John Ralston, jun.					8	
William Ralston					8	
Joseph Ross					13	4
Ellicott on the line coms.					6	8
William Holmes					8	
George Levingbargen					7	
Francis M'Ginis					13	
Henry Dulhire					10	

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP.

Aston's heirs		17	5		15	
Robert Bell, capt.	1	18	10			
Callenders's heirs	1	8	2	4	9	
Charles Clark		17	9		15	
James Crawford	6	6	11	7	4	
Seth Grier		9	4		15	
John Gibson, col.	2	2		2	15	8
William Forbes		14				
John Dousman	1	5	8	1	9	8
Inman's heirs		18	8		15	
Isaac Justice		18	8			
John Leewebster	1	17	6		19	10
Philip Levans		17	6			
James Morrison, capt.	1	8			11	8
Captain Moore		13	10			
Col, James M'Kee	3	8	8			
Alexander M'Curdy		14			19	10
Hugh Neely		18	10		19	10
Paul Parce	1	8		2	16	
Samuel Riddle		14			10	
William Ross		7	6		5	
John Peery	1	17	4	1	9	8
Slough in Lancaster		18	8		18	8
Joseph Smith, Revd.		12	5			
Daniel Tevebough		18	8		10	
Elisha Vizey		14				
Ward and company	16	2		25	4	8
Robert Witherington	2	3		2	10	
Zadock Wright		10				
James Stewart, R. R.		9	2			
Joseph Beeler		6	5		7	4
Major Smallman					15	
Captain Chambers, F. P.					12	6
Moses Andrew					14	
Brady and Wallace, esq.				2	19	6
Joseph Cisney				1	8	10
Benjamin Kuykendall				1	4	10
Nathaniel Kuykendall				1	4	10
Robert M'Kee					15	
Christopher M'Cowan				1		
Major Ritchison				1	16	8
Andrew Robinson, F. P.					15	
Richard Noble					12	6
Amos Ewing					15	
Crochran's heirs					12	6
Duncan Pervines				1	17	4
David Kennedy					4	
William Morrison					15	
William Newell					15	
James Ross, lawyer,					15	
Robinson's or Smith's heirs					15	
John Spivey					10	
Joseph Tumblestone					16	
Tomkins					10	

DONEGAL TOWNSHIP.

James Alexander		12	6
Joseph Anthony		12	6
Elias Bruce		18	8
James Bray		18	8
Richard Babb		12	6
John Barrel		12	6
Samuel Barrell		12	6
Henry Bryan		12	6
John Barret		12	6
Edward Barret		12	6
Bruan Bryan		15	
James Bruce		12	6
Joseph Brown		12	6
Joseph Blair		12	6
Francis Bryan		12	6
Daniel Britt		12	6
Jacob Cox		9	6
Samuel Craig		11	8
Thomas Canby		18	8
Elija Canby		18	
Robert Caldwell		18	8
Jacob Cox		18	8
Joshua Coats		12	6
Samuel Coats		12	9
John Clark		12	6
William Clark		12	3
Morris Cox		12	6
James Clark		12	6
Jacob Clurr		12	6
Matthew Cooper		12	6
David Dille, agent		9	2
Samuel Dillworth		18	8
William Downey		12	6
James Downey		12	6
John Downey		12	6
James Danskin		18	8

Phillip Fitz	12	6
Eanes Flinn	22	6
Thomas Fifher	13	8
Morris Fifher	18	8
James Franks	12	6
Adam Faufe	12	6
Jame Forreft	12	6
Lord Willow		6
Rebecca Gray	12	6
David Healy	12	6
Clement Humphrey	12	6
Jothua Hughes	12	6
William Henderfon	12	6
William Henderfon, jun.	12	6
Thoma Henderfon	12	6
James Henderfon	12	6
Wmlow Hawkins	7	6
Henry Holmes	18	8
James Jeffery	12	6
John Jeffery	12	6
Alexander Johnfon	12	6
John King	12	6
David Lewis	12	6
George Lettimore	12	6
John M'Clain	5	
James M'Cleland	1 0	6
Robert Morton	18	6
Fergufon de Terrain	18	6
Samuel Morlocs	18	6
William M'Murty	18	6
Angus Morton	12	6
Matthew M'Guire	12	6
Alexander M'Intoth	12	6
Abraham Thomfon	12	6
James [illegible]	12	6
Jame[illegible]ght	12	6
John Morton	12	6
Collens M'Larrance	12	6
John Murphy	12	6
M'Clelland James	12	6
Peter Mermell	12	6
Joseph Paffil	12	6
Stephen Paffil	12	6
John Patterfon	18	8
James Roney	15	
William Robinfon	18	8
Samuel Razor	18	8
William Richardfon	12	6
Thomas Righbright	12	6
Thoma. Retch	12	6
Thomas Ruffell	12	6
Iofeph Rigby	12	6
John Ree	12	6
Captain Steel	12	6
James Stephenfon	7	6
Chriftopher Sellers	12	6
Phillip Summers	12	6
John Stephenfon	12	6
Alexander Smith	12	6
Alexander Sparks	12	6
Daniel Smith	12	3
John Steel	1	8
Joseph Thomas	12	3
James Thomas	12	6
Henry Tornbull	12	6
Richard Tettemary	12	6
Charles Wells	10	
Samuel Workman	19	2
Ifaac Warton	12	6
Charles Warton	12	6
James Wright	12	6
Alexander Wright	12	6
William Wattman	12	6
Richard Yeats	15	

A Plan for the eftablifhment of Public Schools.

BEFORE I proceed to fuggeft a Plan for the eftablifhment of public fchools in Pennfylvania, I fhall point out, in a few words, the influence and advantages of learning upon mankind.

I. It is friendly to religion, inafmuch as it affifts in removing prejudice, fuperftition and enthufiafm, in promoting juft notions of the Deity, and in enlarging our knowledge of his works.

II. It is favorable to liberty. A free government can only exift in an equal diffufion of literature. Without learning, men become favages or barbarians, and where learning is confined to a few people, we always find monarchy, ariftocracy, and flavery.

III. It promotes juft ideas of laws and government. "When the clouds of ignorance are difpelled (fays the marquis of Beccaria) by the radiance of knowledge, power trembles, but the authority of laws remains immoveable."

IV. It is friendly to manners. Learning, in all countries promotes civilization, and the pleafures of fociety and converfation.

V. It promotes agriculture, the great bafis of national wealth and happinefs. Agriculture is as much a fcience as hydraulics, or optics, and has been equally indebted to the experiments and refearches of learned men. The highly cultivated ftate, and the immenfe profits of the farms in England, are derived wholly from the patronage which agriculture has received in that country, from learned men and learned focieties.

VI. Manufactures of all kinds owe their perfection chiefly to learning---hence the nations of Europe advance in manufactures and commerce, only in proportion as they cultivate the arts and fciences.

For the purpofe of diffufing knowledge through every part of the ftate, I beg leave to propofe the following fimple plan.

I. Let there be one univerfity in the ftate, and let this be eftablifhed in the capital. Let law, phyfic, divinity, the law of nature and nations, economy, &c. be taught in it by public lectures in the winter feafon, after the manner of the European univerfities, and let the profeffors receive fuch falaries from the ftate as will enable them to deliver their lectures at a moderate price.

II. Let there be four colleges. One in Philadelphia,---one at Carlifle---a third, for the benefit of our German fellow citizens, at Lancafter,---and a fourth, fome years hence, at Pittfburgh. In thefe colleges, let young men be inftructed in mathematics and in the higher branches of fcience, in the fame manner that they are now taught in our American colleges, let them, if they can afford it, complete their ftudies by fpending a feafon or two in attending the lectures in the univerfity. I prefer four colleges in the ftate to one or two, for there is a certain fize of colleges as there is of towns and armies, that is moft favorable to good government. Oxford and Cambridge in England are the feats of diffipation, while the more numerous, and lefs crouded univerfities and colleges in Scotland, are remarkable for the order, diligence, and decent behaviour of their ftudents.

III. Let there be an academy eftablifhed in each county, for the purpofe of inftructing youth in the learned languages, and thereby preparing them to enter college.

IV. Let there be free fchools eftablifhed in every township, or in diftricts confifting of one hundred families. In thefe fchools, let children be taught to read and write the Engliſh and German languages, and the ufe of figures. Such of them as have parents that can afford to fend them from home, and are difpofed to extend their educations, may remove their children from the free fchool to the county academy. By this plan, the whole ftate will be tied together by one fyftem of education. The univerfity will in time furnifh maſters for the colleges, and the colleges will furnifh maſters for the academies and free fchools, while the free fchools, in their turn, will fupply the academies---the colleges, and the univerfity, with fcholars, ſtudents, and pupils. The fame fyſtems of grammar, oratory and philofophy will be taught in every part of the ſtate, and the literary features of Pennſylvania will thus deſignate one great, and equally enlightened family.

A queſtion now riſes, and that is, How ſhall this plan be carried into execution? I anſwer:

The funds of the univerſity of Pennſylvania (if the Engliſh and other ſchools were ſeparated from it) are nearly equal to the purpoſe of ſupporting able profeſſors in all the arts and ſciences that are taught in the European univerſities.

A ſmall addition to the funds of Dickinſon college, will enable it to exiſt without any further aid from government.

Twenty thouſand acres of good land in the late Indian purchaſe, will probably afford a revenue large enough to ſupport a college at Lancaſter, and another on the banks of the Ohio, in the courſe of twenty years.

Five thouſand acres of land, appropriated to each county academy, will probably afford a revenue ſufficient to ſupport them in twenty years. In the mean while let a tax from two to four hundred pounds a year be laid on each county for that purpoſe, according to the number and wealth of its inhabitants.

Let ſixty thouſand acres of land be ſet apart, to be divided, twenty years hence, among the free ſchools. In the mean while let a tax from thirty to ſixty pounds a year be levied upon each diſtrict of one hundred families, for the ſupport of the ſchoolmaſter, and to prompt him to induſtry in encreaſing his ſchool, let each ſcholar pay him from 1/6 to 2/6 every quarter.

But how ſhall we bear the expence of theſe literary inſtitutions under the preſent weight of our taxes? I anſwer. Theſe inſtitutions are deſigned to leſſen our taxes. They will enlighten us in the great buſineſs of finance: they will teach us to increaſe the ability of the ſtate to ſupport government, by increaſing the profits of agriculture, and by promoting manufactures. They will teach us all the modern improvements and advantages of inland navigation. They will defend us from haſty and expenſive experiments in government, by unfolding to us the experience and folly of paſt ages, and thus, inſtead of adding to our taxes and debts, they will furniſh us with the true ſecret of leſſening and diſcharging both of th

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The SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER XIII.

CHARACTER.

CHARACTER, or reputation, ſeems to be the ſtrongeſt of all principles, and to have greater force in the human mind than even virtue or religion, ſince theſe are often ſacrificed to it; as in the caſe of a duelliſt, eſpecially the challenged, who, on that ſole motive, acts againſt his own notions of virtue, and generally againſt his own profeſſed religion: which if he truly believes, he riſks eternal happineſs for a temporary fame; and, if he does not believe the religion he profeſſes, yet that very profeſſion is made for reputation, which proves the poſition, though the reputation of being a religious man is given up for what is evidently, eſteemed a glory ſtill preferable.

The caſe of women murdering their illegitimate offſpring is ſtill ſtronger, inaſmuch as very few, if any, of them have the leaſt doubt of the commonly received notions of religion, or of the heinouſneſs of the crime they are going to commit, and it is manifeſt, that the fear of infamy, or a regard for their reputation, is the only motive in many, and the ſtrongeſt in moſt, to ſuch crimes, from which the proſpect of damnation has not force enough to deter them; ſo ſuperlatively ſtrong is this principle.

What induced Lucretia rather to ſuffer the crime of adultry than the ſhame of it? And what principle has been ſufficient to enable men to undergo the greateſt tortures without flinching; or diſcovering the leaſt ſign of weakneſs; and able to undertake and perpetrate the wickedeſt actions? Reputation.

There are ſo many inſtances of the wickedeſt actions (though they are called great, on account of the courage neceſſary to undertake and perform them) for which no other motive can be aſſigned, that reputation is evidently of itſelf ſufficient to enable a man to undertake any enterpriſe, that ever has been or can be propoſed. This been the ſource of the greateſt as well as ſometimes of the meaneſt actions; and therefore we cannot conclude, that even the beſt of men had any other, from the mere actions themſelves, or the reſolution neceſſary to perform them, but examine the circumſtances attending theſe actions, or the general character of the actors, in order to determine whether any other principle or motives concurred with this grand principle; which, though alone ſufficient, may be, and often is, accompanied with others more laudable. But however ſtrong and univerſal it may be, it is in itſelf noble and praiſe worthy, when not, productive of wickedneſs and miſchief, but of goodneſs and benefit to mankind.

A bad and good diſpoſition is not alone ſufficient to render a character perfectly amiable and reſpectable: there are other qualities, which ſhould aſſiſt in conjunction with it, and which are neceſſary to guide us in the paths of well doing, by ſhewing what is truly beautiful and decent, moſt and becoming: and they alone, by removing all falſe appearances, and repreſenting things as they really are, can raiſe us to the higheſt degree of dignity and excellence of which our nature is capable.

Every paſſion ought to be reſtrained and governed by reaſon, otherwiſe we ſhall never attain to a good character; and in that branch of our duty, which conſiſts in doing good to others, the very beſt and nobleſt affections will lead us wide of our true aim, if they are not directed by prudence. Therefore, when we love and eſteem any perſon for having a kind and generous diſpoſition, we always ſuppoſe him to be endowed with at leaſt a common ſhare of reaſon and underſtanding; for otherwiſe the kindeſt intentions may become fruitleſs, and the affections themſelves, while beneficial to ſome may be injurious to others.

But tho' generoſity be directed by prudence, it could not, upon many occaſions, obtain its end, unleſs ſupported by courage and reſolution, or fortitude; becauſe this alone can carry us with ſteadineſs and vigour thro' any enterpriſe which reaſon dictates to be right, without ſhrinking at any difficulty or hazard which may be in our way. It enables men to look danger in the face without being diſmayed or diſcomposed; preſerves that calmneſs and preſence of mind, and that free uſe of reaſon, ſo neceſſary to find out the moſt proper meaſures to be taken on any ſudden and dangerous occurrence, and to put theſe meaſures in execution. By theſe means we ſhall be likely to avoid any impending evil, than when terrified and diſmayed, if it is an evil that may be ſhunned; and if it is one that muſt be endured, fortitude will teach us to meet it with a firm temper, and bear it with patience, which very much weakens the force of any calamity.

In this view, fortitude is exceedingly uſeful with reſpect to a good character; but it ſhines out in its greateſt brightneſs, when employed in a common cauſe, as it enables a man generouſly to protect the weak, to ſuccour the injured, and, on all occaſions to ſerve thoſe who are under his influence, in the moſt effectual manner.

Temperance, or a power to forbear ſenſual plea-

Philip Fitz	12 6
James Flinn	12 6
Thomas Fiber	13 8
Morris Fiber	18 8
James Franks	12 6
Adam Fauffe	12 6
Jame Forreft	12 6
Lord Willow	6
Rebecca Gray	12 6
David Healy	12 6
Clement Humphrey	12 6
Jothua Hughes	12 6
William Henderfon	12 6
William Henderfon, jun.	12 6
Thomas Henderfon	12 6
James Henderfon	12 6
Willow Hawkins	7 6
Henry Holmes	18 8
James Jeffery	12 6
John Jeffery	12 6
Alexander Johnfon	12 6
John King	12 6
David Lewis	12 6
George Leitimore	12 6
John M'Clain	5
James M'Cleland	1 0 6
Robert Morton	18 6
Fergufon M'Cutcheon	18 6
Samuel Marfhes	18 6
William M'Morty	18 6
Angus Morton	12 6
Matthew M'Guire	12 6
Alexander M'Intoth	12 6
Abraham Thomfon	12 6
James [illegible]	12 6
Jame[illegible]ght	12 6
John Morton	12 6
Collens M'Lurance	12 6
John Murphy	12 6
M'Cleland James	12 6
Peter Mermell	12 6
Joseph Paxtil	12 6
Stephen Paxtil	12 6
John Patterfon	18 8
James Roney	15
William Robinfon	18 8
Samuel Razor	18 8
William Richardfon	12 6
Thomas Righbright	12 6
Thoma. Ritch	12 6
Thomas Ruffell	12 6
Jofeph Rigby	12 6
John Rea	12 6
Captain Steel	23 6
James Stephenfon	7 6
Chriftopher Sellers	12 6
Phillip Summers	12 6
John Stephenfon	12 6
Alexander Smith	12 6
Alexander Sparks	12 6
Daniel Smith	12 3
John Steel	1 8
Jofeph Thomas	12 3
James Thomas	12 6
Henry Tornbull	12 6
Richard Tettemary	12 6
Charles Wells	10
Samuel Workman	19 2
Ifaac Warton	12 6
Charles Warton	12 6
James Wright	12 6
Alexander Wright	12 6
William Wattman	12 6
Richard Yeats	15

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III. It promotes juft ideas of laws and government. "When the clouds of ignorance are diffpelled (fays the marquis of Beccaria) by the radiance of knowledge, power trembles, but the authority of laws remains immoveable."

IV. It is friendly to manners. Learning, in all countries promotes civilization, and the pleafures of fociety and converfation.

V. It promotes agriculture, the great baffs of national wealth and happinefs. Agriculture is as much a fcience as hydraulics, or optics, and has been equally indebted to the experiments and refearches of learned men. The highly cultivated ftate, and the immenfe profits of the farms in England, are derived wholly from the patronage which agriculture has received in that country, from learned men and learned focieties.

VI. Manufactures of all kinds owe their perfection chiefly to learning---hence the nations of Europe advance in manufactures and commerce, only in proportion as they cultivate the arts and fciences.

For the purpofe of diffufing knowledge through every part of the ftate, I beg leave to propofe the following fimple plan.

I. Let there be one univerfity in the ftate, and let this be eftablifhed in the capital. Let law, phyfic, divinity, the law of nature and nations, economy, &c. be taught in it by public lectures in the winter feafon, after the manner of the European univerfities, and let the profeffors receive fuch falaries from the ftate as will enable them to deliver their lectures at a moderate price.

II. Let there be four colleges. One in Philadelphia,---one at Carliffe---a third, for the benefit of our German fellow citizens, at Lancafter,---and a fourth, fome years hence, at Pittfburgh. In thefe colleges, let young men be inftructed in mathematics and in the higher branches of fcience, in the fame manner that they are now taught in our American colleges. let them, if they can afford it, complete their ftudies by fpending a feafon or two in attending the lectures in the univerfity. I prefer four colleges in the ftate to one or two, for there is a certain fize of colleges as there is of towns and armies, that is moft favorable to good government. Oxford and Cambridge in England are the feats of diffipation, while the more numerous, and lefs crouded univerfities and colleges in Scotland, are remarkable for the order, diligence, and decent behaviour of their ftudents.

III. Let there be an academy eftablifhed in each county, for the purpofe of inftructing youth in the learned languages, and thereby preparing them to enter college.

IV. Let there be free fchools eftablifhed in every township, or in diftricts confifting of one hundred families. In thefe fchools, let children be taught to read and write the Englifh and German languages, and the ufe of figures. Such of them as have parents that can afford to fend them from home, and are difpofed to extend their educations, may remove their children from the free fchool to the county academy. By this plan, the whole ftate will be tied together by one fyftem of education. The univerfity will in time furnifh maffers for the colleges, and the colleges will furnifh maffers for the academies and free fchools, while the free fchools, in their turn, will fupply the academies---the colleges, and the univerfity, with fcholars, ftudents, and pupils. The fame fyftems of grammar, oratory and philofophy will be taught in every part of the ftate, and the literary feminaries of Pennfylvania will thus defignate one great, and equally enlightened family.

A queftion now rifes, and that is, How fhall this plan be carried into execution? I anfwer:

The funds of the univerfity of Pennfylvania (if the Englifh and other fchools were feparated from it) are nearly equal to the purpofe of fupporting able profeffors in all the arts and fciences that are taught in the European univerfities.

A fmall addition to the funds of Dickinfon college, will enable it to exift without any further aid from government.

Twenty thoufand acres of good land in the late Indian purchafe, will probably afford a revenue large enough to fupport a college at Lancafter, and another on the banks of the Ohio, in the courfe of twenty years.

Five thoufand acres of land, appropriated to each county academy, will probably afford a revenue fufficient to fupport them in twenty years. In the mean while let a tax from two to four hundred pounds a year be laid on each county for that purpofe, according to the number and wealth of its inhabitants.

Let fixty thoufand acres of land be fet apart, to be divided, twenty years hence, among the free fchools. In the mean while let a tax from thirty to fixty pounds a year be levied upon each diftrict of one hundred families, for the fupport of the fchoolmafter, and to prompt him to induftry in encreafing his fchool, let each fcholar pay him from 1/6 to 2/6 every quarter.

But how fhall we bear the expence of thefe literary inftitutions under the prefent weight of our taxes? I anfwer. Thefe inftitutions are deftined to leffen our taxes. They will enlighten us in the great bufinefs of finance: they will teach us to increafe the ability of the ftate to fupport government, by increafing the profits of agriculture, and by promoting manufactures. They will teach us all the modern improvements and advantages of inland navigation. They will defend us from hafty and expenfive experiments in government, by unfolding to us the experience and folly of paft ages, and thus, inftead of adding to our taxes and debts, they will furnifh us with the true fecret of leffening and difcharging both of them.

(To be contin

The SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER XIII.

CHARACTER.

CHARACTER, or reputation, feems to be the ftrongeft of all principles, and to have greater force in the human mind than even virtue or religion, fince thefe are often facrificed to it: as in the cafe of a duellift, efpecially the challenged, who, on that fole motive, acts againft his own notions of virtue, and generally againft his own profeffed religion: which if he truly believes, he rifks eternal happinefs for a temporary fame: and, if he does not believe the religion he profeffes, yet that very profeffion is made for reputation, which proves the poftion, though the reputation of being a religious man is given up for what is evidently, efteemed a glory ftill preferable.

The cafe of women murdering their illegitimate offspring is ftill ftronger, inafmuch as very few, if any, of them have the leaft doubt of the commonly received notions of religion, or of the heinoufnefs of the crime they are going to commit, and it is manifeft, that the fear of infamy, or a regard for their reputation, is the only motive in many, and the ftrongeft in moft, to fuch crimes, from which the profpect of damnation has not force enough to deter them; fo fuperlatively ftrong is this principle.

What induced Lucretia rather to fuffer the crime of adultry than the fhame of it? And what principle has been fufficient to enable men to undergo the greateft tortures without flinching; or difcovering the leaft fign of weaknefs; and alfo to undertake and perpetrate the wickedeft actions? Reputation.

There are fo many inftances of the wickedeft actions (though they are called great, on account of the courage neceffary to undertake and perform them, for which no other motive can be affigned, that reputation is evidently of itfelf fufficient to enable a man to undertake any enterprife, that ever has been or can be propofed. This been the fource of the greateft as well as fometimes of the moneft actions: and therefore we cannot conclude, that even the beft of men had any other, from the mere actions themfelves, or the refolution neceffary to perform them, but examine the circumftances attending thefe actions, or the general character of the actors, in order to determine whether any other principle or motives concurred with this grand principle; which, though alone fufficient, may be, and often is, accompanied with others more laudable. But however ftrong and univerfal it may be, it is in itfelf noble and praife worthy, when not, productive of wickednefs and mifchief, but of goodnefs and benefit to mankind.

A kind and good difpofition is not alone fufficient to render a character perfectly amiable and refpectable: there are other qualities, which fhould act in conjunction with it, and which are neceffary to guide us in the paths of well doing, by fhewing what is truly beautiful and decent, noble and becoming: and they alone, by removing all falfe appearances, and repreenting things as they really are, can raife us to the higheft degree of dignity and excellence of which our nature is capable.

Every paffion ought to be reftrained and governed by reafon, otherwife we fhall never attain to a good character; and in that branch of our duty, which confifts in doing good to others, the very beft and nobleft affections will lead us wide of our true aim, if they are not directed by prudence. Therefore, when we love and efteem any perfon for having a kind and generous difpofition, we always fuppofe him to be endowed with at leaft a common fhare of reafon and underftanding; for otherwife the kindeft intentions may become fruitlefs, and the affections themfelves, while beneficial to fome may be injurious to others.

But tho' generofity be directed by prudence, it could not, upon many occafions, obtain its end, unlefs fupported by courage and refolution, or fortitude; becaufe this alone can carry us with ftedfaftnefs and vigour thro' any enterprife which reafon dictates to be right, without ftrinking at any difficulty or hazard which may be in our way. It enables men to look danger in the face without being difmayed or difcomposed; preferves that calmnefs and prefence of mind, and that free ufe of reafon, fo neceffary to find out the moft proper meafures to be taken on any fudden and dangerous occurrence, and to put thefe meafures in execution. By thefe means we fhall be likely to avoid any impending evil, than when terrified and difmayed, if it is an evil that may be fhunned; and if it is one that muft be endured, fortitude will teach us to meet it with a firm temper, and bear it with patience, which very much weakens the force of any calamity.

In this view, fortitude is exceedingly ufeful with refpect to a good character; but it fhines out in its greateft brightnefs, when employed in a common caufe, as it enables a man generoufly to protect the weak, to fuccour the injured, and, on all occafions to ferve thofe who are under his influence, in the moft effectual manner.

Temperance, or a power to forbear fenfual [illegible]

ſures, and to deny ourſelves private and ſelfiſh enjoyments, whenever it ſhall be requiſite, is in itſelf always handſome and becoming; as, on the contrary, to have the appetites ungoverned, and to follow thoſe ſatisfactions with too much greedineſs, is odious and indecent: and the ſentiment has its foundation in utility. Whoever is immerſed in ſenſual delights, is in a manner abandoned and loſt, incapable of reliſhing higher enjoyments, and utterly diſabled from purſuing them with ſucceſs; as too great a bent towards private pleaſures, in many caſes, acts in direct oppoſition to the public affections, it will not only render us incapable of doing good to others, but inſenſibly leads us into ſuch actions as may be injurious to ſociety.

But a habit of temperance, if once acquired, diſengages us from all theſe inferior attachments, and ſets us at liberty to purſue what is moſt excellent and worthy. Whoever has this command over himſelf, will find little hindrance in purſuing ſuch meaſures as his beſt judgment tells him are moſt conducive to his character and happineſs. The kind affections, being no longer oppoſed by more powerful paſſions, will then act in their full force; and there is nothing great, generous and beneficent, which a mind ſo cultivated will not produce.

Many other qualities ſome of which are accidental, ſuch as natural beauty, conſpire to make men amiable in life, and the poſſeſſion of certain requiſites, ſuch as wealth and power, when properly uſed, ſerve to render us more reſpectable, as they enable us to contribute more effectually to the good of others. Modeſty and humility, wherever they are found, are always amiable; as, on the contrary, for inſtance, pride, or an over-weening opinion of one's ſelf, is odious and diſpleaſing.

Truth and ſincerity are alſo highly valued, whilſt treachery and falſhood are treated with deteſtation, nothing being more pernicious to ſociety: becauſe a man may do that harm to another by ſecret fraud and diſſimulation, which he could not compaſs by direct and open dealing; and under the ſemblance of friendſhip, may do him greater injury, than by declared enmity and violence. Hence every imputation of falſhood is accounted moſt ſcandalous.

Theſe are the fair poſſeſſions and endowments for which we admire others; and upon which we are alſo apt to value ourſelves: they command our approbation at firſt ſight; and I have endeavoured to point out the reaſons, why they ought to do ſo. But if we impartially examine this matter, it will alſo be found, that neither beauty nor wiſdom, nor heroic bravery, nor temperance, nor riches or power, without Chriſtianity and benevolence, will appear in the leaſt agreeable. Theſe are the main ſprings and motives to all worthy actions, the reſt being only abilities which render them more effectual.

Sure it is, that of all the graces which adorn human nature, a kind and generous diſpoſition, governed by prudence and religion, and directed by right reaſon, is the moſt engaging; and every action flowing from theſe principles, appears exceedingly amiable. But where theſe are wanting, there can be nothing excellent and praiſe worthy, nothing that can merit eſteem or approbation; a mind ſo defective is inſtantly laid waſte, and becomes a wild and frightful deſert, every thing fair and amiable being removed, and nothing left but what is unlovely and deformed.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 3.

THE world is aſtoniſhed at the outrageous proceedings of the Whiteboys in Ireland: a correſpondent has favored us with the following motives, for the inſurrection of theſe people.

The Iriſh are, by nature, warlike; by temper, irritable; and acute in their perceptions. It required after the revolution to ſecure the crown to queen Ann, that the favorites of the male line of the Stuarts, ſhould be put under the moſt particular reſtrictions. In 1703, the penal laws of that country enacted, amongſt other things, that no Roman Catholic ſhould carry arms; nor ſhould poſſeſs a horſe worth more than 5 pounds; that the firſt of kin to a Popiſh family, ſhould take away the eſtate from the father, or next heir, leaving the immediate poſſeſſor tenant for life, by becoming a Proteſtant; and the younger ſon often took this advantage of the father, and his brothers and ſiſters, for whom a proviſion was made by law, out of the eſtate. They were precluded from receiving education at home, unleſs from the eſtabliſhed profeſſors, whoſe pronunciation or language they then little underſtood; teachers of their ſect, whom they could underſtand, were, and are, to this day, by law, liable to fine and impriſonment, for inſtructing youth; and a man who ſends his ſon to get continental education, is liable to confiſcation and forfeiture; but this has been too infamous to have been often put in force, although it was attempted upon a Mr. S---- in Cork, within theſe 16 years, for keeping a ſchool. Succeeding generations groaned under theſe ſanguinary and diſgraceful laws, until within theſe few years. Yet the dregs of that tyrannical power, which had ſhackled the minds and caſtrated the underſtandings of theſe people, by enforcing ſuch infamous ſtatutes (call them laws who will) with to maintain their ill-got rights, and are ſtriving ſtill to oppreſs a people who have reaſon to think they deſerve better from the ſtate. The rapacity of the eſtabliſhed clergy, united to that of their own, who had a very good underſtanding with one another, made them cry out for relief. To whom ſhould they cry? If to the conſtitution, they have no influence on repreſentatives who have always been in the habit of deſpiſing and oppreſſing them. An upſtart farmer's ſon, who has been able to figure petulantly through the country, with a laced hat, has been known to horſe-whip them. Why ſo? becauſe his father and himſelf had a vote each for the county. This petty tyrant's conſequence ariſes from the labour of theſe unhappy people, who are ground down to work out the rent of the hovel in which they live, at a rate, from three pence to five pence a day; ſo that in fact, theſe poor people, who are excited to raiſe theſe commotions, are endeavouring to convince the world, that they wiſh for regulations. The legiſlature behold their ſtruggle with indifference; the executive government attempts dragooning them into paſſive obedience; and no one is found to take up the juſtice or injuſtice of their cauſe, as men and ſubjects. For endeavouring to put themſelves under the protection of the legiſlature, they are ſcorned and rejected; and a callous ſelf-ſufficiency refuſes a candid hearing to their allegations---unworthy of men, citizens or legiſlators. Want of loyalty is not a queſtion amongſt them; and the experiment would be worth making for the ſovereign to recommend it to the legiſlature to hear their grievances.

Mr. Adams, the American ambaſſador, has ſince his return from Holland, had repeated conferences with his majeſty's confidential ſervants, which gives room to ſuſpect that ſomething of importance in the way of negociation is now agitating.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.

The ſederal regiment raiſing in this ſtate, we are happy in hearing, fills up faſt; upwards of ſeventy men are already enliſted, and recruits are coming in daily: great care, we are told is taken, by the recruiting officers, that none but healthy, able-bodied men be enliſted; and from the ſpecimen of thoſe of them now quartered at the caſtle, we have every encouragement to ſuppoſe, that when the corps is completed, in conjunction with the other regular troops, they will be found adequate to the protection of our frontiers, and the chaſtiſement of the copper-coloured allies of Britain, who have for ſome time paſt annoyed them. The recruiting ſervice, in the other ſtates, we are alſo told, is attended with ſimilar ſucceſs as in this.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 30.

A correſpondent obſerves, that for ſome time paſt we have heard nothing about an Indian war, perhaps it may be owing to the winter's coming on ſo ſeverely as to prevent the tawney ſons of cruelty from affording any recent evidence of what they have in contemplation for their next ſummer's amuſement. It is however a conſolation, that we have on our frontiers a number of ſpirited gentlemen, who are always ready and determined to oppoſe their depredations---though it is a ſubject of regret, that one of our worthy partizans (colonel Williamſon, of Waſhington county) has not met with the approbation of government. We are informed, from good authority, that that gentleman's conduct on the Moravian expedition, was by no means exceptionable; and that the unhappy maſſacre of thoſe devoted people, was wholly owing to the impetuous and ungovernable affections of the troops, whoſe fathers, mothers, ſiſters, brothers, wives and ſweethearts had been recently murdered by Indians.

Pittſburgh, March 3.

Mr. Brackenridge moved, in the houſe of aſſembly, on the 26th of December, that the right of enquiry into titles to land, now exerciſed and veſted in the board of property, be remitted to the court and juries in the proper counties, where any conteſt may ariſe.

This motion was, by all the gentlemen who ſpoke, namely, Meſſrs. Brackenridge, Morris, Fitzſimons and Whitehill, ſaid to be of the higheſt importance and greateſt magnitude, and it was ſincerely wiſhed that the gentlemen to whom it might be referred, would proceed with the utmoſt caution and on the beſt information.

On the 29th was read the third time, and ordered to be engroſſed, the bill giving ſettlers a right to preemption in the purchaſe of lands within the purchaſe of 1768.

And the petition from the inhabitants of the weſtern part of this ſtate, praying the interference of the legiſlative authority to prevent Congreſs from ceding the navigation of the Miſſiſippi to the court of Spain, a meaſure which they have reaſon to believe is in agitation, as they think nothing that power has to give, can compenſate their private as well as this ſtate's general loſs upon its adoption.

This petition was referred to a committee.

Extract of a letter from Belville, dated Jan. 3, 1787.

"There was a Kentucky boat that came up here when the ice was driving, belonging to John Cotton, as appears both by papers and information; ſhe was chiefly loaded with houſhold furniture, and left the owners up the Youghiogany: there was one Daniel Scott who came down, ſays he belongs to ſaid boat and has ſome goods on board. The owners, no doubt, would be glad to hear of her, and had better come down as ſoon as poſſible."

Meſſieurs SCULL & BOYD,

WE, the convention of Weſtmoreland, appointed for the ſole purpoſe of watching over our natural rights, take the liberty of requeſting you will inſert in your paper one of our reſolves, this day entered into, with a few lines introductory to it.

In your laſt week's paper we have reſolves of the patriotic convention of the county of Waſhington handed to the public, which we cannot avoid treating ſeriouſly, from the nature of it---Thoſe we were formerly favoured with, we had reconciled as the effects of rye liquor, as they breathed nothing but the ſpirit of it in every line: but when a valuable property is diſpenſed by the bounty of Providence to the uſe of a community, and aſſigned to the protection of the laws of the land, any attempt to deſtroy or remove that property from the place and poſition nature and the laws deſigned to be uſeful to, ought to be checked in time, and we think this the inſtant to urge ſomething in defence of that property which in its natural ſtate lead us to be partakers of it. We complain of that dangerous attempt to remove the river Monongahela (near which moſt of us live) from its preſent channel, to ſerve the particular purpoſes of a ſet of people living remote in Waſhington county; and from a conviction that nature has already given them thoſe boundaries as beſt ſuit their genius for buſineſs, when we ſee three ſprings with falls ſufficient for ſupplying water to all the flats and lands in the county, we conceive it was never intended for this ſaid river to run in any other channel than its preſent one, unleſs by ſome unwarrantable exertion of theſe *aſpiring powers*: therefore, in our turn, Reſolved, That our repreſentatives be inſtructed, and they are hereby inſtructed, to uſe every means which they can deviſe, to prevent the Monongahela river being ſet on fire (for who knows what their patriotic fire might conſume) or removed any conſiderable diſtance from its preſent channel, aſſuring them at the ſame time, that if through their neglect the ſaid river ſhould be turned, or removed to run through the town of Waſhington, neither them, nor their ſons, nor their ſons ſons ſhall ever ſit in the houſe of aſſembly, or in any houſe or barn in the county of Weſtmoreland. March 14, 1787.

For the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Meſſieurs Printers,

I WEEKLY read your paper, and muſt declare to you, that the writing of the high conſtable of Pittſburgh, pleaſe me above all others. Mr. Chambers, in his celebrated defence of a gentlemen in high office, has added his name to the perſons once; and though he has not ſigned his name to ſeveral other pieces wrote by him, yet we people in the county are pretty good at gueſſing.

His piece in your laſt paper, ſigned A Mechanic, is a touching piece: it has taken off the Waſhington county people in ſuch a manner, that I am ſure they will never ſhew their faces again---their tempers are greatly mortified---they deſerve no better, Meſſieurs Printers, with their convention and things. I heartily wiſh your ſtaff officer, with the aid of ſome of his worthy friends in town, could take time to favor you with two or three other pieces on the ſame ſubject---by all means print them---you will not be troubled with printing any anſwers---the Waſhington county people will be glad to get off with what they have already got---and I will venture to go further and aſſert, two or three more ſuch cutting pieces from Mr. Chambers, will knock their convention in the head, and we will hear no more from them.

Feb. 26, 1787 A FERRYMAN.

Wanted Immediately

ONE or two good careful Waggoners: ſundry men who underſtand quarrying ſtone where blowing is neceſſary: ſundry good axe-men, and other good labourers who can have employment from one to nine months; and generous wages. Application will be made to one or both of the ſubſcribers at this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

Wingfield-houſe, Chartier's creek, Feb. 27, 1787.

ſures, and to deny ourſelves private and ſelfiſh enjoyments, whenever it ſhall be requiſite, is in itſelf always handſome and becoming; as, on the contrary, to have the appetites ungoverned, and to follow thoſe ſatisfactions with too much greedineſs, is odious and indecent: and the ſentiment has its foundation in utility. Whoever is immerſed in ſenſual delights, is in a manner abandoned and loſt, incapable of reliſhing higher enjoyments, and utterly diſabled from purſuing them with ſucceſs; as too great a bent towards private pleaſures, in many caſes, acts in direct oppoſition to the public affections, it will not only render us incapable of doing good to others, but inſenſibly leads us into ſuch actions as may be injurious to ſociety.

But a habit of temperance, if once acquired, diſengages us from all theſe inferior attachments, and ſets us at liberty to purſue what is moſt excellent and worthy. Whoever has this command over himſelf, will find little hindrance in purſuing ſuch meaſures as his beſt judgment tells him are moſt conducive to his character and happineſs. The kind affections, being no longer oppoſed by more powerful paſſions, will then act in their full force; and there is nothing great, generous and beneficent, which a mind ſo cultivated will not produce.

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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 3.

THE world is aſtoniſhed at the outrageous proceedings of the Whiteboys in Ireland: a correſpondent has favored us with the following motives, for the inſurrection of theſe people.

The Iriſh are, by nature, warlike; by temper, irritable; and acute in their perceptions. It required after the revolution to ſecure the crown to queen Ann, that the favorites of the male line of the Stuarts, ſhould be put under the moſt particular reſtrictions. In 1703, the penal laws of that country enacted, amongſt other things, that no Roman Catholic ſhould carry arms; nor ſhould poſſeſs a horſe worth more than 5 pounds; that the firſt of kin to a Popiſh family, ſhould take away the eſtate from the father, or next heir, leaving the immediate poſſeſſor tenant for life, by becoming a Proteſtant; and the younger ſon often took this advantage of the father, and his brothers and ſiſters, for whom a proviſion was made by law, out of the eſtate. They were precluded from receiving education at home, unleſs from the eſtabliſhed profeſſors, whoſe pronunciation or language they then little underſtood; teachers of their ſect, whom they could underſtand, were, and are, to this day, by law, liable to fine and impriſonment, for inſtructing youth; and a man who ſends his ſon to get continental education, is liable to confiſcation and forfeiture; but this has been too infamous to have been often put in force, although it was attempted upon a Mr. S—— in Cork, within theſe 10 years, for keeping a ſchool. Succeeding generations groaned under theſe ſanguinary and diſgraceful laws, until within theſe few years. Yet the dregs of that tyrannical power, which had ſhackled the minds and caſtrated the underſtandings of theſe people, by enforcing ſuch infamous ſtatutes (call them laws who will) wiſh to maintain their ill-got rights, and are ſtriving ſtill to oppreſs a people who have reaſon to think they deſerve better from the ſtate. The rapacity of the eſtabliſhed clergy, united to that of their own, who had a very good underſtanding with one another, made them cry out for relief. To whom ſhould they cry? If to the conſtitution, they have no influence on repreſentatives who have always been in the habit of deſpiſing and oppreſſing them. An upſtart farmer's ſon, who has been able to figure petulantly through the country, with a laced hat, has been known to horſe-whip them. Why ſo? becauſe his father and himſelf had a vote each for the county. This petty tyrant's conſequence ariſes from the labour of theſe unhappy people, who are ground down to work out the rent of the hovel in which they live, at a rate, from three pence to five pence a day; ſo that in fact, theſe poor people, who are excited to raiſe theſe commotions, are endeavouring to convince the world, that they wiſh for regulations. The legiſlature behold their ſtruggle with indifference; the executive government attempts dragooning them into paſſive obedience; and no one is found to take up the juſtice or injuſtice of their cauſe, as men and ſubjects. For endeavouring to put themſelves under the protection of the legiſlature, they are ſcorned and repeated; and a callous ſelf-ſufficiency refuſes a candid hearing to their allegations—unworthy of men, citizens or legiſlators. Want of loyalty is not a queſtion amongſt them; and the experiment would be worth making for the ſovereign to recommend it to the legiſlature to hear their grievances.

Mr. Adams, the American ambaſſador, has ſince his return from Holland, had repeated conferences with his majeſty's confidential ſervants, which gives room to ſuſpect that ſomething of importance in the way of negociation is now agitating.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.

The ſederal regiment raiſing in this ſtate, we are happy in hearing, fills up faſt; upwards of ſeventy men are already enliſted, and recruits are coming in daily: great care, we are told is taken, by the recruiting officers, that none but healthy, able-bodied men be enliſted; and from the ſpecimen of thoſe of them now quartered at the caſtle, we have every encouragement to ſuppoſe, that when the corps is completed, in conjunction with the other regular troops, they will be found adequate to the protection of our frontiers, and the chaſtiſement of the copper-coloured allies of Britain, who have for ſome time paſt annoyed them. The recruiting ſervice, in the other ſtates, we are alſo told, is attended with ſimilar ſucceſs as in this.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 30.

A correſpondent obſerves, that for ſome time paſt we have heard nothing about an Indian war, perhaps it may be owing to the winter's coming on ſo ſeverely as to prevent the tawney ſons of cruelty from affording any recent evidence of what they have in contemplation for their next ſummer's amuſement. It is however a conſolation, that we have on our frontiers a number of ſpirited gentlemen, who are always ready and determined to oppoſe their depredations—though it is a ſubject of regret, that one of our worthy partizans (colonel Williamſon, of Waſhington county) has not met with the approbation of government. We are informed, from good authority, that that gentleman's conduct on the Moravian expedition, was by no means exceptionable; and that the unhappy maſſacre of thoſe devoted people, was wholly owing to the impetuous and ungovernable affections of the troops, whoſe fathers, mothers, ſiſters, brothers, wives and ſweethearts had been recently murdered by Indians.

Pittſburgh, March 3.

Mr. Brackenridge moved, in the houſe of aſſembly, on the 26th of December, that the right of enquiry into titles to land, now exerciſed and veſted in the board of property, be remitted to the court and juries in the proper counties, where any conteſt may ariſe.

This motion was, by all the gentlemen who ſpoke, namely, Meſſrs. Brackenridge, Morris, Fitzſimons and Whitehill, ſaid to be of the higheſt importance and greateſt magnitude, and it was ſincerely wiſhed that the gentlemen to whom it might be referred, would proceed with the utmoſt caution and on the beſt information.

On the 29th was read the third time, and ordered to be engroſſed, the bill giving ſettlers a right to preemption in the purchaſe of lands within the purchaſe of 1768.

And the petition from the inhabitants of the weſtern part of this ſtate, praying the interference of the legiſlative authority to prevent Congreſs from ceding the navigation of the Miſſiſippi to the court of Spain, a meaſure which they have reaſon to believe is in agitation, as they think nothing that power has to give, can compenſate their private as well as this ſtate's general loſs upon its adoption.

This petition was referred to a committee.

Extract of a letter from Belville, dated Jan. 3, 1787.

"There was a Kentucky boat taken up here when the ice was driving, belonging to John Cotton, as appears both by papers and information; ſhe was chiefly loaded with houſhold furniture, and left the owners up the Youghiogany: there was one Daniel Scott who came down, ſays he belongs to ſaid boat and has ſome goods on board. The owners, no doubt, would be glad to hear of her, and had better come down as ſoon as poſſible."

Meſſieurs Scull & Boyd,

WE, the convention of Weſtmoreland, appointed for the ſole purpoſe of watching over our natural rights, take the liberty of requeſting you will inſert in your paper one of our reſolves, this day entered into, with a few lines introductory to it.

In your laſt week's paper we have reſolves of the patriotic convention of the county of Waſhington handed to the public, which we cannot avoid treating ſeriouſly, from the nature of it—Thoſe we were formerly favoured with, we had reconciled as the effects of rye liquor, as they breathed nothing but the ſpirit of it in every line; but when a valuable property is diſpenſed by the bounty of Providence to the uſe of a community, and aſſigned to the protection of the laws of the land, any attempt to deſtroy or remove that property from the place and people nature and the laws deſigned to be uſeful to, ought to be checked in time, and we think this the inſtant to urge ſomething in defence of that property which in its natural ſtate lead us to be partakers of it. We certainly of that dangerous attempt to remove the river Monongahela (near which moſt of us live) from its preſent channel, to ſerve the particular purpoſes of a ſet of people living remote in Waſhington county; and from a conviction that nature has already given them ſuch boundaries as beſt ſuit their genius for buſineſs, when we ſee its ſprings with falls ſufficient for ſupplying water to all the ſaw-mills in the county, we conceive it was never intended for this ſaid river to run in any other channel than its preſent one, unleſs by ſome unwarrantable exertion of theſe *aſſiring people*: therefore, in our turn, Reſolved, That our repreſentatives be inſtructed, and they are hereby inſtructed, to uſe every means which they can deviſe, to prevent the Monongahela river being ſet on fire (for who knows what their patriotic fire might conſume) or removed any conſiderable diſtance from its preſent channel, aſſuring them at the ſame time, that if through their neglect the ſaid river ſhould be turned, or removed to run through the town of Waſhington, neither them, nor their ſons, nor their ſons ſons ſhall ever ſit in the houſe of aſſembly, or in any houſe or barn in the county of Weſtmoreland. March 1, 1787.

For the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Meſſieurs Printers,

I WEEKLY read your paper, and muſt declare to you, that the writing of the high conſtable of Pittſburgh, pleaſe me above all others. Mr. Chambers, in his celebrated defence of a gentleman in high office, has added his name to the performances; and though he has not ſigned his name to ſeveral other pieces wrote by him, yet we people in the county are pretty good at gueſſing.

His piece in your laſt paper, ſigned A Mechanic, is a touching piece: it has taken off the Waſhington county people in ſuch a manner, that I am ſure they will never ſhew their faces again—I hear they are greatly mortified—they deſerve no better, Meſſieurs Printers, with their convention and things. I heartily wiſh your ſtaff officer, with the aid of ſome of his worthy friends in town, could take time to ſupply you with two or three other pieces on the ſame ſubject—by all means print them—you will not be troubled with printing any anſwers—the Waſhington county people will be glad to get off with what they have already got—and I will venture to go further and aſſert, two or three more ſuch cutting pieces from Mr. Chambers, will knock their convention in the head, and we will hear no more from them.

Feb. 26, 1787. A FERRYMAN.

Wanted Immediately

ONE or two good careful Waggoners: ſundry men who underſtand quarrying ſtone where blowing is neceſſary: ſundry good axe-men, and other good labourers who can have employment from one to nine months and generous wages. Application will be made to one or both of the ſubſcribers at this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

Wingfield-houſe, Chartier's creek, Feb. 27, 1787.

From the Providence Gazette of December 16.

SUSQUEHANNAH.

ALL perſons intereſted and concerned in the Suſquehannah purchaſe are hereby notified, that information hath lately been received from the preſent ſettlers at Wyoming, that meaſures are taking by the ſtate of Pennſylvania inconſiſtent with the intereſt of the purchaſers; whereby it becomes neceſſary that the advice of the proprietors ſhould now be taken, in matters highly intereſting to every individual: Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a meeting of the proprietors of the Suſquehannah purchaſe will be holden at the ſtate houſe in the city of Hartford, on the 26th day of December next, at nine o'clock, when and where it is expected that every proprietor will attend, either by himſelf or agent.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the garriſon at the Rapids of the Ohio, John Chambers, ſoldier in the firſt United States regiment; he is about five feet ten inches high, dark brown hair and dark complexion, was born in Weſt New Jerſey; had on a ſhort blue coat with red cuffs and cape, white woolen overalls and jacket. Any perſon by delivering him at one of the military poſts on this river, will receive the above reward and all expences, from the officer commanding the poſt to which he is brought.

W. FINNEY, Capt. firſt U. S. Reg.
Commanding the garriſon at the Rapids of Ohio.
December 27, 1786.

WE the ſubſcribers, once more, humbly beg leave to inform the public in general and individuals in particular in this or any of the united ſtates, that whereas a certain John Logan (on the ſtrength of a peculiar promiſe and alſo came under a firm obligation to fulfil ſaid promiſe) did obtain four ſeparate bonds, all of which are dated on or about the fourteenth of May, in the year 1785. The two firſt read payable on or before that date in the month of March, 1787, the other two the ſame date in 1789. And whereas, the ſaid Logan hath not complied with his contract, to the manifeſt loſs and damage of us, We do hereby forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment on any of ſaid bonds, or they ſhall not be deemed innocent purchaſers, and may abide the conſequences of the law; as we do jointly and abſolutely refuſe the payment of any part or parcel thereof, until further inſtructions.

JOHN SHEARER.
DAVID CALHOON.

January 1, 1787.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant Man, named JOHN BUCHANAN, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, of a very effeminate appearance, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks with the brogue, is very pregnant with little artifice, and a notorious liar; had on a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, moleſkin jacket, black breeches, and a large cocked caſtor hat; took with him two horſes, one black, 15 and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar, his left hind foot white, marked on the right buttock U S, almoſt worn out; the other a bay; he carried a caſe of holſter piſtols and a fuſil; endeavoured to change the horſes in the Alleghany Mountain, on his way down the old Virginia road; he had then in company with him a young woman, whom he paſſed for his wife; he was bought of Jeremiah Warder, Parker & Co. in Philadelphia, on the 27th of May, 1784; ſays he was born in Cork, and is a glove-maker. As he had acceſs to a large ſtore in Pittſburgh, it appears that he has carried off a conſiderable ſum of mony and other valuable property; it is therefore expected that he may eſcape to Ireland, ſhould this be the caſe, the above reward ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him apprehended, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and a reward of Forty Dollars ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him taken up and ſecured in any workhouſe or priſon in the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or that will deliver him to General Febiger, in Philadelphia; Walter Roe, in Baltimore; Michael M'Kewan, in Martinſburgh, Virginia, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, and all reaſonable charges.

Jan. 10, 1787. JAMES O'HARA.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.
Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Cath, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to finiſh the buſineſs of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requeſts that all perſons indebted to that firm, will make the neceſſary payments before the firſt day of May next, as his ſituation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and cuſtomers will acknowledge the diſtant period fixed upon for payment, ſufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cauſe to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all thoſe who have any demands, are informed that the neceſſary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought againſt them.

James O'Hara.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, &c. is removed from Colonel Nehemiah Stokely's to Greenſburgh, where the buſineſs is done by

BENJAMIN NEILLY,
for James Hamilton, Eſq; Recorder.

Pittſburgh, February 3, 1787.

ON Tueſday next will be opened at the houſe of Mr. A. Fowler, in Market-ſtreet, a quantity of ſpirits, brandy, wine, porter, Taunton ale, ſugars, chocolate, raiſins, a handſome aſſortment of glaſs ware, ladies ſhoes, &c. To which will ſhortly be added, teas, and a number of other articles, all which will be ſold for caſh, on the loweſt terms, by

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

N. B. Families in town or elſewhere, who can with certainty pay off their accounts in the firſt week in April next, may be indulged with opening accounts until that time.

JUST opening at the Store the of ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, a complete cargo of Weſt-India Goods, of the firſt quality, and other Groceries, to which will be ſhortly added, a general aſſortment of Dry Goods, as uſual, all which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

BY an advertiſement of William Freeman, dated the 19th of January laſt, notice was given that the partnerſhip of Freeman & Saveren was diſſolved—as there is ſome debts outſtanding due to the ſaid partnerſhip, I requeſt all thoſe who ſtand indebted to them, to come and pay off their accounts to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have any demands are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement. DAVID SAVEREN.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1787.

THE Partnerſhip of John & Daniel Craig being this day diſſolved, I hereby inform all perſons not to credit ſaid Daniel on my account, as I am reſolved to pay no contracts of ſaid Daniel's after this date. JOHN CRAIG.

Pittſburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's buſineſs will ſtill be carried on with more ſpeed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

AS the ſubſcriber has ſome reaſon to believe that two SMALL TRUNKS, directed for him, have ſome time ago been left, by a packer from Hagar's town, either ſomewhere upon the Monongahela, or upon the road from Redſtone to the mountains—Any perſon bringing the ſame to the ſubſcriber, at colonel Matthew Ritchie's on Chartier's creek, two miles from col. Cannon's mill, beſides the charges of carriage, will receive a generous reward.

DAVID BRUCE.

WHEREAS about two years ago I gave a promiſſary note to a certain William Wharton, for the payment of the ſum of thirty pounds, in the ſpring of the year 1788, in conſideration of a tract of land ſold to me by the ſaid Wharton; and whereas the ſaid Wharton cannot make me a title to the ſame, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of that note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs obliged by law. GEORGE CROGHAN.

Weſtmoreland County, Feb. 18, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Armſtrong obtained an order from me for ten pounds 14 ſhillings and four-pence, Pennſylvania currency, dated the 10th day of laſt January, on Mr. Thomas Maguire, Buffalo, and an order of the ſame date for a bed, bolſter and two pillows, containing forty pounds weight, on Mr. Jno. Gibſon, tavern-keeper, Fort Pitt. This is to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid orders, as I am determined not to pay them; as ſaid Armſtrong has not fulfilled his agreement.

PATRICK MAGUIRE.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 9, 1787.

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THE principal part of the Goods intended for our Store in Waſhington County, being arrived at Pittſburgh, we hope to be able to open at George Fowler's about the 14 or 15 inſtant; when there will be, in addition to the aſſortment adverti[ſed], Salt, an aſſortment of hats, and London Pewter, which articles, with a number of others, are now added to our Store in this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has paſſed his note of hand to Francis Williams, dated the 19th inſtant, for the ſum of fifteen pounds, for a conſideration which he was to receive, but the ſaid Williams not fulfilling his part of the agreement; I do forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it. WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry where* Subſcriptions (at [illegible] per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*—ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.

From the Providence Gazette of December 16.

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JOHN SHEARER.
DAVID CALHOON.

January 1, 1787.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant Man, named JOHN BUCHANAN, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, of a very effeminate appearance, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks with the brogue, is very pregnant with little artifice, and a notorious liar; had on a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, moleſkin jacket, black breeches, and a large cocked caſtor hat; took with him two horſes, one black, 15 and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar, his left hind foot white, marked on the right buttock U S, almoſt worn out; the other a bay; he carried a caſe of holſter piſtols and a fuſil; endeavoured to change the horſes in the Alleghany Mountain, on his way down the old Virginia road; he had then in company with him a young woman, whom he paſſed for his wife; he was bought of Jeremiah Warder, Parker & Co. in Philadelphia, on the 27th of May, 1784; ſays he was born in Cork, and is a glove-maker. As he had acceſs to a large ſtore in Pittſburgh, it appears that he has carried off a conſiderable ſum of mony and other valuable property; it is therefore expected that he may eſcape to Ireland, ſhould this be the caſe, the above reward ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him apprehended, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and a reward of Forty Dollars ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him taken up and ſecured in any workhouſe or priſon in the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or that will deliver him to General Febiger, in Philadelphia; Walter Roe, in Baltimore; Michael M'Kewan, in Martinſburgh, Virginia, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, and all reaſonable charges.

Jan. 10, 1787. JAMES O'HARA.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, ſeltry or ginſeng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to finiſh the buſineſs of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requeſts that all perſons indebted to that firm, will make the neceſſary payments before the firſt day of May next, as his ſituation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and cuſtomers will acknowledge the diſtant period fixed upon for payment, ſufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cauſe to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all thoſe who have any demands, are informed that the neceſſary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought againſt them.

James O'Hara.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, &c. is removed from Colonel Nehemiah Stokely's to Greenſburgh, where the buſineſs is done by

BENJAMIN NEILLY,
for James Hamilton, Eſq; Recorder.

Pittſburgh, February 3, 1787.

ON Tueſday next will be opened at the houſe of Mr. A. Fowler, in Market-ſtreet, a quantity of ſpirits, brandy, wine, porter, Taunton ale, ſugars, chocolate, raiſins, a handſome aſſortment of glaſs ware, ladies ſhoes, &c. To which will ſhortly be added, teas, and a number of other articles, all which will be ſold for caſh, on the loweſt terms, by

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

N. B. Families in town or elſewhere, who can with certainty pay off their accounts in the firſt week in April next, may be indulged with opening accounts until that time.

JUST opening at the Store the of ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, a complete cargo of Weſt-India Goods, of the firſt quality, and other Groceries, to which will be ſhortly added, a general aſſortment of Dry Goods, as uſual, all which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

BY an advertiſement of William Freeman, dated the 19th of January laſt, notice was given that the partnerſhip of Freeman & Saveren was diſſolved—as there is ſome debts outſtanding due to the ſaid partnerſhip, I requeſt all thoſe who ſtand indebted to them, to come and pay off their accounts to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have any demands are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement. DAVID SAVEREN.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1787.

THE Partnerſhip of John & Daniel Craig being this day diſſolved, I hereby inform all perſons not to credit ſaid Daniel on my account, as I am reſolved to pay no contracts of ſaid Daniel's after this date. JOHN CRAIG.

Pittſburg, February 24, 1787.

N. B. The hatter's buſineſs will ſtill be carried on with more ſpeed and regularity than ever, as there will be more attention paid to it.

AS the ſubſcriber has ſome reaſon to believe that two SMALL TRUNKS, directed for him, have ſome time ago been left, by a packer from Hagar's town, either ſomewhere upon the Monongahela, or upon the road from Redſtone to the mountains—Any perſon bringing the ſame to the ſubſcriber, at colonel Matthew Ritchie's on Charter's creek, two miles from col. Cannon's mill, beſides the charges of carriage, will receive a generous reward.

DAVID BRUCE.

WHEREAS about two years ago I gave a promiſſary note to a certain William Wharton, for the payment of the ſum of thirty pounds, in the ſpring of the year 1788, in conſideration of a tract of land ſold to me by the ſaid Wharton; and whereas the ſaid Wharton cannot make me a title to the ſame, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of that note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs obliged by law. GEORGE CROGHAN.

Weſtmoreland County, Feb. 18, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Armſtrong obtained an order from me for ten pounds 14 ſhillings and four-pence, Pennſylvania currency, dated the 10th day of laſt January, on Mr. Thomas Maguire, Buffalo, and an order of the ſame date for a bed, bolſter and two pillows, containing forty pounds weight, on Mr. Jno. Gibſon, tavern-keeper, Fort Pitt. This is to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid orders, as I am determined not to pay them; as ſaid Armſtrong has not fulfilled his agreement.

PATRICK MAGUIRE.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 9, 1787.

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1787.

THE principal part of the Goods intended for our Store in Waſhington County, being arrived at Pittſburgh, we hope to be able to open at George Fowler's about the 14 or 15 inſtant; when there will be, in addition to the aſſortment adverti ſed, Salt, an aſſortment of Hats, and London Pewter, which articles, with a number of others, are now added to our Store in this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has paſſed his note of hand to Francis Williams, dated the 19th inſtant, for the ſum of fifteen pounds, for a conſideration which he was to receive, but the ſaid Williams not fulfilling his part of the agreement; I do forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it. WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry where* Subſcriptions (at 15/6 per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*—ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.